



## 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade Lesson Plan #1 (Arizona)

### *Living in the Desert:*

### *The Kaibab Paiutes and Mormon Settlers*

**Objective:** Students will be able to describe how the Kaibab Paiutes and Mormon Settlers each adapted to life near Pipe Spring on the Arizona Strip.

#### **Strand 4 Geography, Concept 5: Environment and society**

**PO 1:** Identify ways (e.g., farming, building structures and dams, creating transportation routes, overgrazing, mining, logging) in which humans depend upon, adapt to, and impact the earth.

**Pipe Spring National Monument Theme 1:** The waters at Pipe Spring have always attracted and supported life in this desert environment.

**Pipe Spring National Monument Theme 5:** Pipe Spring stands as a symbol of persistence in the face of pressures to change.

**Materials:** reading handout & worksheets, construction paper, and writing utensils.

#### **Procedures:**

**Opening/Introduction:** Have students answer the following questions-What kind of an environment do we live in? What are some of the challenges in living in that environment? What is the most important thing that allows us to live here?

After listening to student responses, the subject of water should come up. Briefly discuss with students your community's source of water and how important it was to settlement in Southern Utah and the Arizona strip. Tell the students: Today, we are going to talk about another community close by at Pipe Spring that had fewer sources of water than we do here, but where two very different groups of people managed to live, the Kaibab Paiutes, a Native American band, and the Mormon pioneers.

**Activity:** Students will read the handout, "Kaibab Paiutes and the Mormon Settlers at Pipe Spring during the 1800's", and answer the questions on the reading. Go over answers as a class. Have students take out a piece of construction paper. Demonstrate to students how to create their foldable, labeling one side-Kaibab Paiutes and the other Mormon Settlers. As a class, create a list of how the Kaibab Paiutes adapted to life in the desert and how they managed to supply their food, clothing, and shelter needs. On the other side, create a list of how the Mormon Settlers used and changed the environment to suit their needs and how they supplied their food, clothing, and shelter needs.

**Conclusion:** Why was Pipe Spring chosen as a place to live? The water!

## Pipe Spring National Monument



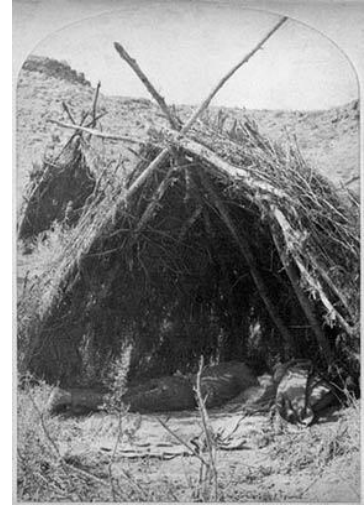
**Follow-up Activity:** Draw a picture that shows how the Kaibab Paiutes or the Mormon settlers lived on the lands near or around Pipe Spring. It should show one activity that the group did to survive.



## The Kaibab Band of Southern Paiutes

The ancestral homelands of the Southern Paiute tribe stretch from the Arizona Strip, north to Cedar City, and west to southern California. The tribe is made up of five different bands who still live in what is present day Utah, Arizona, and Nevada. The Kaibab Band lives on the Arizona Strip and have a rich history and culture.

Before American settlers moved to Arizona, the Kaibab Paiutes were a nomadic people, which means they moved to different places according to the seasons. In the cold winter, they lived in the warm desert canyons and valleys of the Arizona Strip. While in the summer, they moved to the Kaibab Plateau where there were Pinyon Pine trees, cool weather, and lots of animals and plants.



The Kaibab Paiutes were hunter-gatherers, which means they hunted animals and gathered foods like pine nuts, rice grass, and other plants to feed themselves. Living this way, the Kaibab Paiutes had to know a great deal about the natural world around them in order to survive. They knew where all of the creeks and springs were, so they could have water. They also knew the best places to hunt and gather foods.

Everything the Kaibab Paiutes used came from the land. They made their clothing from the bark of the Cliffrose bush. The bark is very soft after it has been peeled off the plant. They wove the bark into skirts for the women and into breechcloths for the men. In the winter, they would also wear robes made from rabbit fur. Kaibab Paiute homes were made from Juniper trees and were very well suited to their nomadic lifestyle. These homes are called *Kahns*, which are built by taking large Juniper tree branches or trunks, leaning them against each other, and tying the top with yucca rope. This is the frame of the *Kahn*. They then take smaller Juniper branches and tie these to three sides, leaving one side open like in the picture. Kahns were easy to build and would be abandoned or knocked down when it was time to move.



The Kaibab Paiutes also made all of their tools, medicines, and weapons from different plants. They made rope, shoes, and soap from the Yucca plant. They also wove baskets from reeds, which they used to gather food. They also used different parts of trees, bushes, and flowers to make medicines. Spears, knives, bows and arrows were made from certain kinds of rocks and branches.

The Kaibab band of Southern Paiutes understood their land and how to use every part of it to survive. They were nomadic and knew all of the plants and animals on their lands and how to use them. This is the past of the Kaibab and though they do not live this way today, they remember their history and continue to keep alive many of their cultural traditions.

### The Mormon Settlers at Pipe Spring

Mormon settlers began moving and settling down on the lands around Pipe Spring in the 1860's, living close to small streams and springs sprinkled throughout the area. In 1870, Brigham Young, the head of the Mormon Church and the governor of Utah, was traveling through on his way to Kanab and stopped to get water at a spring that everyone had called



Pipe Spring. The water was cold and refreshing, and he quickly noticed how tall and thick the grass was there. He had been looking for a place like this to start a cattle ranch for the church that could help feed the men who had just started to work on the Mormon temple in St. George. Brigham Young purchased the land for the church and hired Anson Perry Winsor, one of his trusted friends, to operate the new ranch.

Anson Winsor with the help of the Mormon Church built a large ranch house. They quarried sandstone from the mountain behind the spring and had lumber hauled all the way from Mount Trumbull (which was over 50 miles away!) to build the beams, flooring, doorways, and window frames. The house, which everyone called Winsor Castle, took two years to build. It was designed to serve several different purposes: a home for Winsor and his family, a dairy and cattle business, and a fort to protect the family and those who worked at the ranch in case of an Indian attack. Though the house was built to be defensive, the people at Pipe Spring never came under attack and generally had a friendly relationship with the local Kaibab Paiutes.

The cattle ranch at Pipe Spring did very well for the first several years. All of the cattle had been tithed to the church. A tithe is a gift members of a church give that can be used to help support church activities. In the 1800's, people did not always have a lot of money, so when they tithed to their church, they often gave food or animals. At Pipe Spring, tithed cattle were used to produce butter and cheese, which was then sent to St. George. That journey took five days by wagon! Once there, the butter and cheese helped feed the temple



workers. It took six years to build the temple and Pipe Spring sent food every two weeks until it was finished.

The Mormon settlers who came to Pipe Spring brought many of their traditional ways of life with them. They farmed the land below the spring, growing many crops that they had grown back home, some which were not suited to the desert climate. These plants had to be watered constantly in order to survive, so the settlers irrigated their crops using the spring water. To irrigate, they cut channels from the water source to the plants, so they could always have water. Settlers also used this method to grow a large orchard and grape vines. To make clothing, settlers sometimes grew cotton or spun wool into cloth, which the women sewed into dresses, pants, or shirts. The settlers did not depend on this alone though. They sometimes purchased cloth or pre-made clothing from St. George or other places.

The tools, furniture, and other household items the settlers had at Pipe Spring came from the settlers' old homes or were made in another community in Utah. The settlers purchased goods they could not produce themselves and once the railroad station was established in Cedar City, many of the settlers purchased things from back east and had them shipped to Utah territory. They were isolated at Pipe Spring, but they still had ways to get the items they needed.

Cattle Ranching at Pipe Spring was successful for many years, but soon, there were far too many cows for the land to support. Every year the cows ate the grasses down to almost nothing, and after a while, many inedible plants, like sagebrush, moved into the area and took over. The cattle business at Pipe Spring grew smaller and smaller until finally the Mormon Church sold the property in 1895.

The people at Pipe Spring worked hard to make the ranch successful. The Mormon settlers brought with them their understandings and ways of life, changing the landscape to meet their needs. By doing this, they helped support other Mormon communities for many years.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## ***Living in the Desert: The Kaibab Paiutes and Mormon Settlers***

1. Name four things that the Kaibab Paiutes used that came from the desert.

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2. What did the Mormon settlers do at Pipe Spring to get food?

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3. Which group adapted to the environment? Which group changed it?

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4. How did one group adapt to the environment? How did one group change it?

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